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THE OUTLINE OF A PLAN FOR THE EXPLORA-
TION OF ASIA MINOR, SYRIA, AND THE
CYRENAICA.

The undersigned submits two projects, of which the second is a corollary to and a necessary complement of the first, though the first alone will result in gain to both humanists and scientists.

PROJECT A.

Beyond all doubt Asia Minor is the country from which in the near future important additions to the sum of human knowledge are to be expected. What could be had easily in Asia Minor, even as a result of a rapid ride through the country, has already been garnered, largely through the untiring efforts of Sir William Ramsay and those whom he has trained in field research-work, one of whom is the writer of this. But what yet remains to be done is of far greater importance than what has already been accomplished. Witness the marvellous discovery by Winckler last year of the documentary proof of what some scholars had long contended for, namely, that Boghaz-kieui was really the capital of the Hittite Empire.

The additions to human knowledge that may be expected from a systematic search of the mere surface of Asia Minor will be manifold in nature. Such a systematic search through the country will throw much light on ancient geography, on local, regal, imperial, municipal history and legislation, on the history of Christianity in the earlier centuries of our era, on customs and manners, on pagan religious rites, ceremonies and usages, on the location and importance of ancient cities, in short on every conceivable subject affected by the collection and proper assimilation of Greek and Latin inscriptions, combined with a patient study of the topography and geography.

But that is not all. There will be other, vast additions to human knowledge that will be warmly welcomed by scientists. Asia Minor is practically virgin soil for the botanist, the geologist, and the entomologist. Indeed, in Cilicia, for instance, there are a number of problems of grave importance for the history of that country whose proper and final solution must rest with geologists. Therefore an expedition for the thorough and systematic exploration of the mere surface of Asia Minor, Syria, and the Cyrenaica should comprise among its members, not merely archaeologists, epigraphists and historians, but classical architects, engineers, botanists, geologists, entomologists, cartographers, a physician and surgeon, and several professional photographers. All the members of the expedition should be experts, and all of them should be accompanied by bright young scholars as assistants serving apprenticeships.

The extant maps of Asia Minor and Asia in general are based on dead-reckoning by the time consumed in the march of a horse. The convention upon which geographers have had to work is that in one hour an average horse will pass over three miles and one-half. But this convention is wholly unsatisfactory, because the time of march will vary; the horse will travel rapidly or slowly, as the road is good or poor, level or hilly. Ramsay's experience is that driving-time varies between six and twelve minutes per kilometer. There is therefore no trustworthy map of Asia Minor, for all alike are mere pretence. There is no city on the plateau of Asia Minor, apart from the few railway surveys, whose situation is certain within several miles. Owing to this fact the route surveys, however good, however much they may approach perfection, whether made by Kiepert, Ramsay, von Diest, Admiral Spratt or Major Bennet, are mere makeshifts, because not made on the basis of triangulation and the use of the sextant, chronometer, and trocheameter. Therefore in adapting special route surveys to the general map this uncertainty is exasperating, because the traveller can not make his own routes fit into the general scheme. An end

to all this would be made by an expedition equipped as suggested by the present writer.

The aim of the leader of the expedition, who would devote his entire life to the work, would be to visit every village in a given country, whether Lydia, Phrygia, Isauria, Pisidia, or what not, to make as careful a triangulation as possible, to collect every Greek, Latin, or Hittite inscription that is above ground, to get every scrap of information that may be gathered from the lips of the natives. Experience shows that the most effective plan of field research-work is to encamp at a given town or village and make excursions therefrom as a center. This plan makes the presence of the exploring party known to everybody in the vicinity, and it brings in information that could not be had by merely passing through the country, for many ears, many eyes and many tongues hear, see and impart more than a lone traveller can hope for.

Such an expedition would accomplish something really substantial along the lines mentioned, something that would be a permanent gain for science in general as well as for archaeology, history and geography. But such an expedition as this would cost at least \$35,000.00 a year in the field. To this would have to be added the initial outlay for scientific instruments, sextants, artificial horizons, chronometers, theodolites, plane-tables, trocheameters, barometers, fieldglasses, prismatic and pocket compasses, rifles, revolvers, photographic outfits and supplies for each member of the expedition, tents, camp equipments, cooking outfits for each member of the expedition, to enable each man to work independently and separately and along separate routes, riding-horses, pack-mules, etc., all of which things will make the initial outlay reach well into the thousands of dollars, and \$15,000 would be a minimum figure for the initial expenses. But this initial outlay once made would not be an annual expense, except that from time to time renewals would have to be made as this or that article or instrument wears out or becomes useless,

from whatever cause. Such renewals could be borne by the annual appropriation.

There is need for great haste in equipping such an expedition as has been outlined above, for the reason that ancient monuments of every kind, whether structural, sculptural, or epigraphical, are perishing every day with pitiful remorselessness. The Turks, and even the Christians, are using the ancient stones of every kind for building materials, especially in the construction of mosques, fountains, barracks, and Mussafir Odas. Utilization in this way is not necessarily annihilation, for the stones thus used may turn up again two or three centuries later on. But the actual annihilation of buildings, of sculptured and inscribed stones, is brought about in two ways: firstly, by being burned to make lime, and, secondly, by being ruthlessly destroyed because of the prevailing belief that such stones contain gold in their interior. They are therefore hacked to pieces by drill and maul, or else they are blown up by gunpowder, a fate which befell the Lion of Chaeronea. The religious fanatic, too, is destroying ancient stones whether sculptured or inscribed, for sculpture is an offense in his nostrils; and so are the inscriptions carved in stone by the hated infidels, all the more because they cannot know their contents, which might tell the initiated of hidden gold. He therefore gets chisel and hammer and hacks away the inscription, or at least defaces it to the best of his ability, especially if the stone bear a cross—hated symbol. When Leake travelled, the city walls of Iconium were full of inscribed stones. After the destruction of Iconium by Ibrahim Pasha a new city was built adjoining the old city. The ancient stones of the city walls were utilized in building the new city. When I travelled, the mud interior of the old city walls was still full of the traces of the impressions which the mud had made of inscriptions and works of sculpture. All has perished beyond recovery. Again, in his *Historical Geography* (p. 333), a book published not a great many years ago, Ramsay mentions, near Iconium, “the re-

mains of a fine and large church," but in 1900 Crowfoot found scarcely "one stone standing upon another." Therefore, if we would save all these disjecta membra of antiquity, we must be up and doing. This fact is well realized by European scholars, thanks chiefly to Sir William Ramsay. During the summer of 1907 there will be four British expeditions traveling in Asia Minor, chiefly in the far Eastern country, and one American expedition organized by the present writer. But the expedition which I beg the Carnegie Institution to fit out will do work that will not have to be done over again by more scientific and more systematic workers, because its work will be scientific, systematic, thorough and exhaustive.

The members of the expedition who are specialists in science, namely, the botanists, geologists, entomologists, and anthropologists, might perhaps be borrowed annually from the various universities of America which might possibly be induced to continue their salaries, in whole or in part, during the year of their absence. Again, many bright young scholars, both archaeologists and scientists, could be had for their expenses and the training they would get for their life work, and such men could be utilized by the specialists in many ways and to the very great advantage of the expedition. But the plan of borrowing specialists in science annually from the several universities would be vexatious and unsatisfactory, and for that reason the scientists, as well as the archaeologists, architects and engineers, should be permanently attached to the expedition as Carnegie Research Assistants, and therefore, as provision would have to be made for their families—in addition to their traveling and field expenses—they would have to be paid good salaries. Therefore, the sum of money needed annually to equip the Expedition with men and to pursue the work in the field would be \$50,000.

A good part—at least a third—of the first year's appropriation would be consumed in getting the necessary Firmen from the Ottoman Government, and the leader of the

expedition will probably be occupied for a whole year in getting it.

While Project A is complete in itself its natural corollary and necessary complement is furnished by

PROJECT B.

Vast additions to the sum of human knowledge may be confidently expected to result from mere surface explorations in Asia Minor, Syria and Cyrenaica, as outlined under Project A, but priceless treasures for archæology, for history, for art, for architecture, lie buried beneath the soil. Here only excavations will avail, and systematic excavations pursued to an absolute finish should go hand in hand with the systematic exploration of the surface. There can be no doubt but that excavations will greatly advance the science of the past, and that the discoveries made will throw a bright light upon the history of the world for more than two milleniums. It would begin at a time prior to the dawn of Greek history, and Tyana, Ivriz, Fassiler, El Flatun Punar would surely have something to tell us of the Hittites. Colophon and Lebedos will reveal Greek civilization in Ionia from its inception down to the time of Lysimachus, and Cyrene also will carry us far back into early Greek times. Antioch and Laodicea ad Lycum, and a host of similar cities will illustrate Hellenistic and Graeco-Roman civilization, while a host of other cities and ruined churches would illustrate early Christian and Byzantine times. This latter is a much neglected field and scholars are calling aloud to have it exploited by experts; witness the recent book by Strzygowski, entitled "Kleinasien ein Neuland der Kunstgeschichte;" witness also the excavations to be carried on by Ramsay and Miss Bell this coming summer at Bin Bir Kilisoe. The exploration and investigation of sites in Syria would reveal matter of interest not only to students of the Bible and to Semitic scholars in general, but to students of Hellenistic, Imperial and mediaeval history as well.

The surface exploration should precede the work of excavation, in order to determine upon all the sites worthy of excavation. One given country, whatever that country might be, whether Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pisidia, Cilicia, or what not, should be made the basis, first, of a systematic surface exploration from the point of view of epigraphy, archæology, history, architecture, geography, botany, geology, entomology, anthropology, and this systematic exploration should be followed by a systematic excavation of every site in the country whose ruins promise important discoveries. Annual preliminary and merely outline reports might be made, but the final publication of the results of the research work in a given country should not be made until the excavation of all the sites shall have been completed, for the reasons that the excavations will surely bring to light a wealth of information to be added to that already gained from the surface exploration. Then, and only then, a monograph on that given country should be published. This monograph would contain finished studies by epigraphists, historians, archæologists, architects, botanists, geologists, entomologists, anthropologists, and it would be profusely illustrated. Such a publication, giving the results of such a work, would be one well worth the outlay and worth the work. It would be a rich mine for scholars of every class, for humanists and scientists alike. It would be a publication of permanent value. It would confer honor not only upon the men who had done the work, but upon the Carnegie Institution and upon our country, and it would be standard for centuries to come. It would be instinct with life and human interest, and would be a boon to humanity at large. The appropriations of the Carnegie Institution should go to something really large, to the furtherance of projects whose published results will be a possession forever. The work hitherto done by America has always been unsatisfactory, has always been incomplete, and with few exceptions will have to be done over again by more scientific, more systematic expeditions working

with larger resources ; for the work of Americans has always been crippled by slender and inadequate means. For the honor of our country and of American scholarship it is time to have done with this sort of petty work. It is time to do really scientific, systematic, exhaustive work pursued to a finish, work that may be safely compared with that done by France, Germany, and Austria, whose governments supply their scholars with ample means to carry on such research work. Americans cannot hope for similar subventions from their government, but they can, and they do, hope for them from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, whose object is pure idealism. It is for such an expedition that the writer is pleading ; for an expedition thoroughly equipped with specialists of every class mentioned above and with ample resources at its command. It must not be stinted in specialists of the first rank, nor must it be crippled and made inefficient because of an inadequate supply of money, for the final success of the expedition will depend on these two things in large measure, namely, on a thorough equipment with trained experts and abundant means.

The equipment with trained experts need not necessarily be duplicated along the whole line. The surface exploration, which should always precede the work of excavation, would be conducted by specialists of all the classes mentioned, namely epigraphists, and archaeologists in force, accompanied by at least one botanist, one geologist, one entomologist, one anthropologist, one physician and surgeon, and by at least two cartographers, and two professional photographers, though occasion might arise when the presence of an engineer and architect would be needed. The excavating party would have no need for experts in science, but would consist of archaeologists and epigraphists in force, at least two architects and two engineers, one physician and surgeon, one professional nurse (male), and a professional photographer.

The equipment for excavations would be costly. It

would include a line of narrow-gauge railway track and cars to be drawn by mules, of tools of every description, of tents in number, of moveable cottages, of culinary equipments, of a special field library to include everything that has been written about or bears on the country which is being explored and excavated. All this equipment should be paid for by an appropriation other than and apart from the annual appropriation, or else the first annual appropriation might be reserved for the excavating equipment.

The annual appropriation for excavations should be \$50,000.00, and the equipment therefore would no doubt cost that much.

In view of the above I respectfully plead for a two-fold subvention from the Carnegie Institution of Washington for research-work and excavations as follows :

Project A. An annual appropriation of \$50,000.00 for the surface exploration of Asia Minor (including some islands), Syria and the Cyrenaica, which should be preceded by a preliminary appropriation for the purchase of the initial equipment as outlined above. This annual appropriation should be based on twenty years as the unit of time.

Project B. An annual appropriation of \$50,000.00 for the excavation of sites in Asia Minor (including some islands), Syria and the Cyrenaica, which should be preceded by a preliminary appropriation for the purchase of the initial equipment as outlined above. This annual appropriation should be based on twenty years as the unit of time.

Both of these projects hang together and should go hand in hand, with the employment of the very best specialists. It is most earnestly to be desired that the Carnegie Institution of Washington may not find it necessary to make a choice between the two projects, but in case it must needs make a choice, then the present writer begs that Project A receive the preference.

Note 1. I should define Asia Minor as the entire peninsula extending from the western seaboard to the Persian frontier, and Syria as the region of country lying south of

the Taurus mountains, west of the Euphrates river and west of a line drawn from El Deir to Akaba.

Note 2. Field work is limited to eight months in the year, or in more favored localities, where work may be done in the early spring, to nine months. The remaining four or three months would be utilized to great advantage in the libraries and in consultation with the scholars of Germany, France and England.

Respectfully submitted by

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ADDITIONAL NOTE.

It was not until this scheme had been sent off that its author learned that Professor W. M. Ramsay is to excavate Hittite sites for a period of five years.

It must not be supposed that this scheme is conceived in a spirit of hostility to or of competition with Professor Ramsay or any scholars of any nationality who are at present, or in the future may be, engaged in research work in the field covered by this scheme. There is room for all and the work of one body of investigators should supplement the work of others. Therefore, in case the Carnegie Institution should make a grant for research work as outlined above, the desire of the expedition would be to avoid overlapping the work of Professor Ramsay or others, unless there should be special reason for such overlapping approved by Professor Ramsay or others, but to make each of the expeditions supplement the work of the other. The aim would be to work in harmony and in practical collaboration with all other investigators.

While the author of this scheme would welcome a subvention from the Carnegie Institution sufficient to enable

him to do *surface* field-work in epigraphy, geography, and general archaeology alone, and would gladly undertake such work, if based on ten or twenty years as the unit of time, still he feels strongly that the interests of both humanists and scientists will be subserved best by some such scheme as has been outlined under Project A and Project B.

The author of these Projects is not an amateur or a novice in research-work in the field. He was for a time a member of the Assos Expedition and published *The Inscriptions of Assos*. He then served an apprenticeship in field-work under Professor W. M. Ramsey, with whom he traveled during one summer, publishing *The Inscriptions of Sebaste* and later on *The Inscriptions of Tralleis*. He then traveled one summer at his own charges, publishing his *Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor*. Then he was a member of The Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia, publishing *The Inscriptions of Palmyra*. Thereafter he again traveled in Asia Minor, publishing his *Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor*. Unhappily, just at the moment when he had become an expert, fitted to do substantial and effective work in field research, circumstances forced him to abandon for the time this his preferred calling.

